



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

John Roberts, Minister

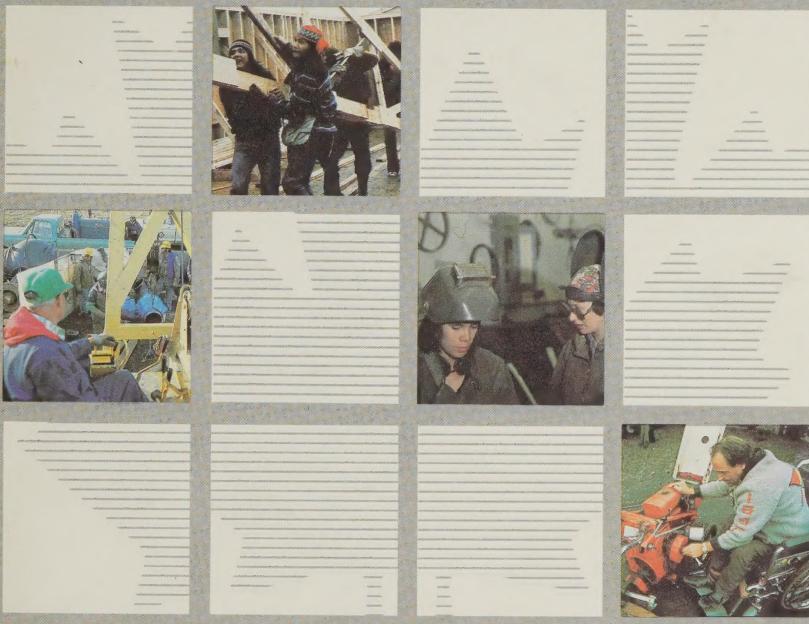
John Roberts, Ministre

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Government of Canada Job Creation Programs

An Overview



Canada
Works

LEAD

Job
Corps

Career-
Access

Canada



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Canada



Foreword

The Canadian economy continues to improve. Both at home and abroad, expert analysts predict that, with sound economic policies, we can anticipate strong and sustained growth. But appropriate steps must be taken to ensure that all Canadians share in the resultant benefits.

For private business and industry, that means new opportunities and accelerated expansion; for thousands of working men and women of all ages and backgrounds, it means jobs which for too long have eluded them; for the country itself, a revitalized economy points to greater stability, productivity and national confidence.

These goals are in no way incompatible, or mutually exclusive. While it is primarily up to the private sector to provide the employment opportunities to sustain a vibrant labour market, the government has a clear responsibility to create the environment in which business can flourish to the greatest advantage of all Canadians. That is the game plan.

In order to pursue their common purposes, a new and comprehensive strategy has been developed. It concentrates on two key priorities: to create jobs for as many Canadians as possible as quickly

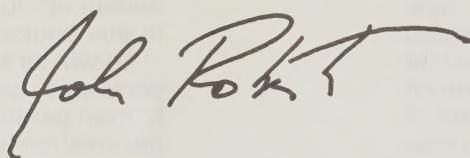
as possible; and to mold and develop a work force with the capabilities to continue to build this nation in the years ahead.

This booklet describes four job creation programs, representing a consolidation and reinforcement of a number of earlier initiatives. Another similar publication dealing with the training and development of Canada's human resources will follow in due course.

It will be seen that private companies can benefit directly from participation in these job creation programs. I invite them to do so. The funds provided represent in essence a public investment in private businesses and communities across the country. In other words, those who choose to take advantage of the assistance offered under these job creation programs will also be helping themselves.

New and dramatic technologies are at hand. We face stiff competition in world markets. It is therefore absolutely essential that we make the wisest possible use of the most important natural resource of them all — our people. They must be given every facility and opportunity to acquire the experience and the skills to meet new challenges.

Again, there is only so much that the government can do. To make these programs work, private industry, big and small business, communities and all manner of organizations and associations have a vital role to play. Together, we can ensure that Canada will continue to move ahead to its full and most promising potential.



John Roberts
Minister,
Employment and Immigration
Canada

“Creating Jobs for Canadians” (an overview)

Introduction

More than one-and-one-half billion dollars in federal funds is available to help provide jobs for unemployed Canadians. But others will benefit as well.

For private businesses who choose to join in a massive new job creation drive, it means new opportunities for growth. Communities across the land can get the help they need to build new facilities and a happier life for their citizens. For the country itself, it points to a healthier economy.

To overcome employment problems created by economic recession and a rapidly changing labour market, the government has developed a comprehensive strategy focussing on two priorities: the creation of jobs for those in immediate need, and the development of a work force trained and ready to meet the challenges of a new age in technology.

This booklet deals with the job creation aspect of the new initiative, developed through the collaboration of the private and public sectors. It outlines four major programs aimed at creating meaningful employment opportunities for Canadians across the country — men and women of all ages and backgrounds. But it will be seen that special emphasis is directed toward helping the nation's youth, disabled persons, Native Canadians and women entering or reentering the labour force.

The four programs represent a consolidation and reinforcement of 12 programs which have been in place for some time. Not only will this make them easier to administer, it will address more effectively the need for job creation in areas of slow economic growth and provide the government with the flexibility to adapt its policies and priorities to changing conditions in the labour market.

Program Objectives

Essentially, the four new programs are aimed at three distinct objectives:

- (a) To meet employment problems caused by cyclical downturns in the economy, or by unforeseen industrial developments (e.g. plant shut-downs, lay-offs, etc.).
- (b) To encourage and contribute to local employment growth.
- (c) To support human resource development.

The program designed to meet the first of the above objectives is known as *CANADA WORKS*; the second objective is served by the *LEAD* program, and support for the development of the country's human resources falls under the *CAREER-ACCESS* and *JOB CORPS* programs. Each is outlined in the following pages.

The CANADA WORKS Program

What It Is:

Designed to create jobs in time of economic slump or unexpected crisis — such as a major plant shut-down — the new CANADA WORKS program supports a wide range of projects from six to 52 weeks in duration. Those who benefit are jobless Canadians: laid-off workers, people on unemployment insurance or those whose benefits have expired, social assistance recipients, students returning to school and other unemployed persons.

The program is carried out in collaboration with private industry, as well as public or community employers. To qualify for support, projects must create three or more full-time jobs. No worker can be displaced or replaced as a result of a CANADA WORKS project.

Not counting operating costs, funding available for this year and next will total \$865.2 million, including \$100 million available for job creation purposes from the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the funds committed under the predecessor programs. It is estimated that, over the two year period, CANADA WORKS will have created employment for approximately 190,000 persons.

Participants must be unemployed. In referrals for jobs, priority is given to those who have been unemployed for eight weeks or more and whose unemployment insurance benefits have expired, to those who are on social



assistance, or laid-off workers receiving UI benefits. Special consideration is given to the hiring of youth, women, Native Canadians and disabled persons.

Federal departments and agencies may develop and sponsor CANADA WORKS projects but cannot act as direct employers. They can do so through a third party.

How It Works:

Employers:

- Businesses, organizations, individuals and public sector sponsors submit project proposals. Details are available from Canada Employment Centres.
- Federal and provincial/territorial departments or agencies are eligible but must designate a non-government organization, business or individual as employer.
- Municipalities qualify, unless prohibited by the province.

Job seekers:

- Must have been unemployed for at least eight weeks.
- In the case of a project specifically designed for students, those selected must be drawn from unemployed students intending to return to school.
- While engaged on a CANADA WORKS project, employees are considered as available for other work.

Proposals:

- Project proposals must reflect a matching of skills of local unemployed to job requirements.



- Project proposals must show that the jobs created would not have been created without the funding requested.
- Projects must ordinarily provide three or more full-time jobs.
- No jobs created by the project can displace existing staff.
- Employers must indicate that the activities proposed can be completed within the specified time frame.
- Projects may be supported for up to 52 weeks; not less than six.
- Proposals are also considered on the basis of their impact on local economic development and benefits to the community.

Contributions:

- Maximum contributions are \$325 per work-week, including up to \$125 for costs other than wages.
- Level of payment, including any "top-up" wages paid by the employer, cannot exceed the prevailing wage rates in a given area for the same type of work.
- For summer student projects, contributions of up to \$220 a week are available including up to \$35 per week for costs other than wages. These projects are limited to 18 weeks in duration.
- Approved proposals are covered by a formal agreement between the employer and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Who Benefits:

- Typical of the cooperation between private and public sectors which would qualify for CANADA WORKS assistance is an earlier project for improving McNab's Island in Halifax harbour as a tourist attraction. The sponsor, Pud'n Head Sea Croppers Ltd., received \$11,433 under an earlier program to support the construction of a shelter and eating area, a salt water lagoon and the rehabilitation of a garden area. Four jobs were created.
- Another typical project undertaken through an earlier program, which has now been incorporated into CANADA WORKS, involved 111 workers in the Saguenay district of Quebec. With \$548,000 from the Unemployment Insurance Fund, they were employed in a salvage operation, restoring and rehabilitating land severely damaged by a budworm epidemic.
- In New Brunswick, again typical of projects that would be eligible for CANADA WORKS support, 18 jobs were created for a salmon enhancement project on the Miramichi River.

Local Employment Assistance and Development Program (LEAD)

What It Is:

Communities, like people, can be hit hard by recession and economic stagnation. The LEAD program takes deliberate aim on these areas of slow growth and chronic high unemployment. It provides funds to create new jobs keyed to local development and economic stimulation.

To achieve its objectives, it creates local development *corporations* and invests in *projects* that meet the community's own economic development priorities, generating new employment opportunities for its citizens. Over this year and next, it is expected that some 29,000 people will take part in the program with funding of about \$200 million, excluding operating costs.

A LEAD *corporation* is a community-based, non-profit business-led organization. It provides counselling services and technical assistance to local residents to help them establish new businesses or expand existing ones, and supplies information on available financial support. It can also provide loans or take equity positions in local business projects which will produce new employment opportunities.



LEAD *projects* are designed to foster and develop local business management skills and community planning capabilities. In particular, they can assist in the establishment of community-sponsored businesses that will lead to ongoing employment of local residents. Assistance is also offered to help communities analyze their requirements, develop the communities' infrastructure and plan their job creation strategies.

LEAD's overall purpose is to create new continuing jobs for unemployed residents of a given community, usually with a population of less than 50,000.

How It Works:

(A) LEAD Corporations:

- These are set up by local business or community groups in cooperation with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.
- They are non-profit organizations.
- New jobs for unemployed people in the community result from the establishment of new businesses or the expansion of older ones with LEAD corporation support.

Funding:

- Up to \$50,000 is available to enable a community to form a LEAD corporation at its planning stage.



- Up to \$130,000 annually for the operational stage, approved initially for three years, to cover administrative costs and technical expertise to local businesses.
- Up to \$220,000 per year for employment development purposes.

(B) LEAD Projects:

- These are usually undertaken in a community by groups or organizations actively involved in local development (e.g. Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Indian Band Councils, economic development associations, etc.).
- Municipalities are eligible for LEAD assistance unless prohibited by the provincial government.
- Those hired for LEAD projects must be unemployed residents of the community.
- Hiring is done through Canada Employment Centres, where possible. No existing employee may be displaced.
- Workers receive the going wage for similar work in the same community.

Proposed projects must satisfy certain criteria:

- They must be competently managed with good prospects for viability.
- They must normally form part of an accepted community development plan.

- It should be demonstrated that, without LEAD support, the suggested project would not have been possible.
- Proposed new businesses must not compete unfairly with others already operating in the community.
- The proposed work must be completed within the specified time frame.

Funding:

- The maximum annual contribution is \$350,000 per LEAD project for operational purposes; \$50,000 for planning projects.
- Up to \$1.5 million may be available as an overall contribution to a LEAD project.

Who Benefits:

Here are some typical examples of the kind of activities approved under other programs now superseded by LEAD, which would qualify under the new program:

- At Baker Lake, an Inuit community in the Keewatin District of the Northwest Territories, nine new full-time jobs were created through the expansion of the local general store into a thriving bakery and social meeting place. Contributory funds for the project amounted to \$76,883.



- In Northwestern Ontario, a development corporation was able to grant loans for the following purposes:
 - the expansion of a body shop and mobile tire repair service, employing two additional workers;
 - working capital for a fishing tackle manufacturing operation, enabling the employment of one additional worker;
 - establishment of a pet shop employing three people;
 - establishment of a furniture manufacturing company employing two people and growing;
 - establishment of an aluminum repair shop which employs one person already and expects to add others.
- In the Gatineau area of Western Quebec, a development corporation has made significant equity investments in such enterprises as a forestry contracting firm and a ceramics company. Total jobs created: 21.

The JOB CORPS Program

What It Is:

Even in good times, some people face heavy odds in trying to find regular and rewarding work. Perhaps they are physically or mentally disabled. Possibly disadvantaged through inadequate education, a troubled family life or other social problems. Many are young. It is to these less fortunate Canadians that the JOB CORPS program addresses its efforts and its resources.

Funding is offered to private businesses, volunteer agencies, charitable organizations and individuals and community groups to organize JOB CORPS projects aimed at providing the employment disadvantaged with the skills and motivation they need to join the regular work force. JOB CORPS is closely linked with the CAREER-ACCESS program in its support of human resource development.

In addition to the job opportunities created by JOB CORPS, those involved will also receive counselling service, life-skills training and other help.

Funding available for 1983-84 and 1984-85, not counting operating costs, is approximately \$67 million, including \$12 million specifically directed at youth JOB CORPS projects. About 10,000 people are expected to take part in the program during that period.



Project funding includes wages for participants and project staff, and a contribution toward operating costs.

How It Works:

Employers:

- They will be drawn from organizations, businesses and individuals in the community.
- Municipalities and school boards are eligible, subject to provincial government approval.

Job Seekers:

- Referrals to JOB CORPS projects will be made, through Canada Employment Centres and other agencies, from among those with physical or mental handicaps, inadequate training or experience or other disadvantages.

Proposals:

- Competent management must be provided by project organizers.
- Proposed JOB CORPS activity cannot compete unfairly with existing services or businesses available in the community, and no existing workers can be displaced or replaced.
- Support for JOB CORPS projects from other sources is encouraged.

Contributions:

- Up to \$50,000 is available during the *developmental* phase of an approved JOB CORPS project, usually six months or less.
- Funding during the *operational* phase is up to \$350,000 per year. Initial approval for both phases, combined, is for a period of up to three years, subject to effective performance.
- Up to \$30,000 may, in certain circumstances, be available for the purchase of equipment and other items essential to an approved JOB CORPS project.



- A Preparation project was set up in Prescott, Ontario, under a similar program to provide training for women in non-traditional work, primarily welding. Projects have included producing and installing bleachers and they are currently experimenting with prototypes for the production of trailers. It receives \$205,000 annually and these projects give trainees good skill development in a variety of tasks.

Who Benefits:

- In St. John's, Newfoundland, a young deaf woman was finding it desperately difficult to get a job. With training assistance provided under this type of program, she obtained a well-paid position as a technician in a ceramics business.
- A British Columbia teenager with a long history of juvenile offences and a strong interest in automobiles is now fully employed with a body shop business. He obtained the job after participating in a program which helped develop good working habits and life skills.

The CAREER-ACCESS Program

What It Is:

CAREER-ACCESS is designed to provide employment opportunities for those who face serious difficulties in finding on-going employment. It operates through a system of wage subsidies to employers. In essence, the jobs created amount to a type of internship through which people can learn the skills to qualify them for continuing employment.

Some 98,000 unemployed or underemployed Canadians are expected to take advantage of the CAREER-ACCESS program over this year and next. Contributions available for the program will be approximately \$210 million including funds committed under predecessor programs.

CAREER-ACCESS FOR YOUTH: Special provisions have been built into the program to deal with some of the more urgent problems facing youth who need help in making the transition from school into the work force.

Similarly, those who have been unemployed for reasons of physical or mental disability, or other employment disadvantage, can acquire work experience to help them gain access to the regular labour force.



How It Works:

Employers:

- Businesses, private organizations and community groups are eligible to apply.
- Referrals must be obtained through Canada Employment Centres.

Job Seekers:

- Those eligible to receive a wage subsidy include:
 - youth who are unable to get a job, particularly those who lack work-experience;
 - youth and others with post-graduate qualifications who have left school and who are unable to find work in an area appropriate to their post-secondary occupational qualifications;
 - disabled or disadvantaged people;
 - men and women returning to the work force after a prolonged absence;
 - older workers who have been permanently laid-off, under certain specified circumstances;
 - and, in the summer months, students intending to return to school.

Proposals:

- Requests for CAREER-ACCESS assistance must meet certain criteria:
 - ordinarily, the job offered must provide full-time employment;
 - personal services to the employer are excluded;



- except in the case of students, there must be reasonable expectation of continued employment beyond the subsidy period;
- no existing employee can be displaced;
- employment provided to students must be related to his or her studies;
- employment paid solely by commission or so-called "piece work" is excluded.

Contributions:

- Subsidies are generally paid at the rate of 50 per cent of gross wages, to a maximum of \$15,000 per employee. In exceptional cases, the subsidy can go to 85 per cent.
- Smaller employers (i.e. up to 10 employees) are limited to two subsidized positions at a time; others, up to 20 per cent of the total number.
- Maximum subsidy periods are 52 weeks for non-students; 18 weeks annually for up to three years for students.
- Under certain circumstances, a maximum of \$10,000 may be paid to provide facilities or equipment for disabled persons.
- In addition to other payments, up to \$80 weekly may be paid to non-profit or charitable organizations.
- Financial assistance is also available to community groups to help deliver the CAREER-ACCESS program.

Who Benefits:

- In Vancouver, under a program which has now been incorporated into CAREER-ACCESS, a 44-year-old woman who had been absent from the labour force for eight years is now a valued employee with an accounting firm. Her starting salary was \$250 a week, 85 per cent of which was subsidized for the first 13 weeks.
- A Toronto advertising man, released from his job in a company reorganization, lived on welfare for almost three and a half years. With support from an earlier program, he is now back at work permanently with another firm.
- Multiple sclerosis had kept a 45-year-old single parent confined to her home in British Columbia. Through one of the programs now incorporated into CAREER-ACCESS, she was able to find employment with a resources management company and now works from her home doing clerical work and communications assignments.
- In Manitoba, a man became a paraplegic at age 20. He did not work for the next seven years. Finally, CEC counsellors helped him find an on-the-job training opportunity with a local dental laboratory, assistance which could now be covered by CAREER-ACCESS. He is now a full-time technician.

Special Targets

From the foregoing program outlines, it can be seen that each of the four initiatives has special relevance for particular groups of unemployed Canadians. Unemployment cuts across the broad spectrum of the labour force, but it hurts some people more than others.

While the responsibility for providing the needed job opportunities must rest primarily with private industry and business, it is up to government to create the environment in which that can happen. To do so as effectively and as equitably as possible, certain clear priorities have been established.

Youth:

Projections indicate that, while the overall unemployment rate is expected to drop marginally over the next two or three years, the improvement for young people will lag behind the national average. Consequently, many of the measures taken by the government are aimed at correcting this imbalance. Youth, especially, must be given every chance to gain the experience and the skills which will better equip them to fit permanently into the labour market of the future. Because of new technologies and evolving population trends, that market is changing rapidly and human resource policies must keep pace with them.

Young people are finding it difficult to make the transition from school to the work place, precisely because they do not have the work experience that many employers want. Throughout the 1970s, youth comprised more than half of all the unemployed, although they accounted for only about one-quarter of the total work force.

In effect, young people leaving school are thrown into a kind of "holding tank" operation, and it is the government's purpose to try to extricate them from this situation. The major problem lies in finding them that first job, without which they are clearly not going to be able to gain working experience.

Women:

More and more women, too, are entering or reentering the labour force and they often find it particularly difficult to do so. Their skills may be rusty, or no longer pertinent to the employment needs of the day. They sometimes have to overcome, as well, long-established patterns of resistance to the hiring of women. Working together, the private and public sectors can build a more equitable framework.

Natives:

Native Canadians also can run into similar problems when they look for work in a strange and highly competitive environment. Again, they often lack the work experience, skills and abilities to get a job. The government's new job creation programs will offer them special assistance.

Employment Disadvantaged:

Of particular interest, as well, is the plight of the disabled and disadvantaged Canadians who want to join the work world which holds for them the promise of a better life. This is true, not only of those with physical or mental handicaps, but also those who have been alienated from society for one reason or another.

It is toward these groups that the government has directed much of its job creation thrust. But the government clearly cannot do the job alone. Under the new programs, it is hoped that prospective employers, too, will recognize the need to offer special assistance to those with special needs.

Cibles spéciales

Selon les prévisions, même le taux de chômage global est censé baisser considérablement au cours des deux prochaines années, il continuera d'être élevé chez les jeunes prochaines années, il connaît au cours des deux dernières années. Par conséquent, bon nombre de gouvernement ont pour but de redresser ce déséquilibre. Les jeunes doivent avoir toutes les chances pour réussir et les compétences qui faciliteront leur insertion professionnelle future. Les nouvelles technologies et le changement dans les technologies demographiques font évoluer le marché du travail rapidement, ce qui nécessite une adaptation aussi rapide de la politique en matière de ressources humaines.

À la lumière des exposés présentés précédemment, on constate que chacun des quatre groupes particuliers de chômeurs. Le chômage touche l'ensemble de la population active, mais il frappe certaines personnes plus durement que d'autres.

Même si l'revient d'abord au secteur privé de créer les postes d'emploi nécessaires, c'est au gouvernement qu'il incombe de créer l'environnement voulu. Pour y parvenir de la meilleure manière possible que possible, il faudra aussi être efficace et aussi bien évidemment que possible.

- En Colombie-Britannique, une mère de famille mono-parentale âgée de 45 ans a été confinée chez elle par la sclérose en plaques. Grâce à l'un des programmes maintenant intégrés à ACCES-CARRIÈRE, elle a pu trouver un emploi dans une entreprise de gestion des ressources et effectuer main-d'œuvre à la maison du travail tenant à la maison du travail de bureau, en se chargeant de tâches de communauté.
- Un Manitobain est devenu paraplegique à l'âge de 20 ans et n'a pu travailler pendant les sept années qu'il a obtenu de la formation en conseiller d'un CEC. Il a aidé à suivre. Finalement, un cours d'emploi dans un laboratoire dentaire local, comme peut maintenant faire le programme ACCES-CARRIÈRE. A l'heure actuelle, il occupe un poste à plein temps de technicien.



- Outre les autres palierments, les organismes sans but lucratif ou de bienfaisance peuvent toucher un montant hebdomadaire maximal de \$ 80.
- Les groupes communau-taires peuvent égalelement obtenir une aide financière à l'execution du programme d'entretien et de maintenance d'un programme communautaire.
- A Vancouver, en vertu d'un programme maintenant intégral, une femme de 44 ans qui s'est absenteé du marché du travail pendant huit ans, a trouvé un emploi dans une entreprise de comptabilité et est devenue une employée fort estimée. Son salaire initial s'est chiffré à \$ 250 par semaine et il a été subventionné dans une proportion de 85 % pendant les 13 premières semaines.
- Un agent publicitaire de Toronto, mis en disponibilité lors de la reorganisation d'une entreprise, a touché 13 premières semaines.
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Beneficiaries



- Contributions sont généralement payées au taux de 50 % du salaire brut, jusqu'à un maximum de \$ 15,000 par employé. Dans des cas exceptionnelles, la subvention peut atteindre les 85 %.
- Le nombre d'emplois subventionnés est limité à deux à la fois, dans le cas des petits employeurs (comptant jusqu'à 10 employés), à 20 % de l'effectif, pour les autres.
- Les périodes maximales de subvention sont de 52 semaines, dans le cas des participants, dans les cas des étudiants, pendant trois ans, pour les étudiants.
- Dans certains cas, un montant maximal de \$ 10,000 peut être versé au titre du matériel ou de l'aménage-ment des installations à l'in-tentition des participants handicapés.

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Bénéficiaires



Contributions

- Les activités proposées de la Compagnie de travail- leurs ne frontal pas concu- rence à des services ou à des entreprises qui existent déjà dans la collectivité et ne serviront pas à licencier ou à remplacer des travail- leurs déjà en place.
- On encouragera les proposi- tions de projets de Com- pagnie de travailleurs qui peuvent être travailleurs qui d'autres sources.

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Les crédits disponibles pour 1983-1984 et 1984-1985, sans compter les frais de fonctionnement, s'élèvent à environ \$ 67 millions, dont \$ 12 millions sont affectés à des projets de COMPAgnie DE TRAVAILLEURS à l'internation des jeunes. On s'attend environ 10,000 personnes à participer au programme au cours de cette période. Les fonds versés à l'égard des projets visent les salaires des participants et du personnel du projet ainsi que les frais de fonctionnement.



Description

Le Programme COMPAGNIE DE TRAVAILLEURS

Beneficiaires

- L'établissement d'un atelier de préparation de produits d'aluminium qui embauche une personne et devrait être rapidement en em-ployer d'autres.
- Dans la région de la Haute-Gatineau, dans l'Outaouais quebecois, dans l'Outaouais développement a fait d'im-portants investissements dans diverses entreprises telles que l'entrepreneur forestière et un atelier de fabrication ont ainsi été créées.



- Les projets proposés doivent répondre à certains critères : fâgion compétente et offre de bonnes chances de viabilité ; ils doivent être gérés de manière partiellement communautaire ; ils doivent habiter l'habitat communautaire ; il doit être démontré que, sans l'aide du programme CLE, le projet proposé ne serait pas possible ; les nouvelles entreprises proposées ne doivent pas faire concurrence aux entreprises déjà en place dans la collectivité ; prises de la concurrence entre elles proposées doit être réalisée dans les détails prescrits.

Le salaire des travailleurs pour un travail semblable dans la même collectivité.



- Mesures de la collectivité.
- Le recrutement se fait par le truchement des Centres d'Emploi du Canada, lors que c'est possible. Aucun travailleur déjà en place ne peut être licencié.

Bénéficiaries



- Le projet visait à aménager l'île McNab, dans le port de Halifax, en centre touristique constitué un bon exemple du genre de bon ex-ratiori entre les secteurs privée et public qui pourraient justifier une subvention dans le cadre du programme dans le cadre du programme CANADA AU TRAVAIL. Le Croppers Ltd.", a régulier promoteur, "Pud'n Head Sea \$ 11,433 d'un ancien programme pour la construction d'un abri avec tables à d'un lagon et la restauration d'un jardin. Quatre emplois ont ainsi été créés.
- Un autre projet d'un ancien programme qui fait d'origine- vait partie intégrante de CANADA AU TRAVAIL tou- chait 111 travailleurs de la région du Saguenay au Québec. Grâce à \$ 548,000 provenant de la Caisse d'as- surance-chômage, ces tra- vailleurs ont participé à une opération de récupération et de restauration d'un terri- toire gravement endom- magé par une épidémie de salmonidés sur la rivière Miramichi serait admissible lui aussi à une subvention CANADA AU TRAVAIL; il a permis de créer 18 emplois.

semaine



Epiphanies

- Les propositions sont égales.

Deposit

- Les travailleurs qui partent au travail sont des travailleurs qui partent au travail.
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- Les travailleurs qui partent au travail sont des travailleurs qui partent au travail.
- La remunération, y compris tout supplément versé au travailleur, ne peut dépasser le taux de salaire en vigueur.
- Les travailleurs qui partent au travail sont des travailleurs qui partent au travail.

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- Les travailleurs qui partent au Canada pour un projet de travail à temps plein doivent débourser 325 \$ pour les frais de travail, y compris les frais non salariaux. La remunération, y compris tout supplément versé au titre des salaires, devra être payée par l'employeur.
- Les travailleurs qui partent au Canada pour travailler à temps partiel doivent débourser 125 \$ au titre des frais de travail, y compris les frais non salariaux.

LE PROGRAMME CANADA AU TRAVAIL

Description

WAHL aura créé de l'emploi pour quelque 190,000 personnes. Les participants au Pro-gramme doivent être en cho-ix. Les employeurs en priorité les per-sonnes qui sont en chômage. Seront présentés aux employeurs. Seront également être en cho-ix. Les minis-tères et organismes de l'Etat peuvent agir à titre de promoteur. Ce rôle devra être confié à une tierce partie.



- Employeurs
- Les entreprises, les organisations, les stations, les promoteurs du secteur privé présentent des propositions de projets. Les détails à ce sujet sont disponibles dans les Centres d'emploi du Canada.
- Les ministères ou organismes fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux sont admis à gérer, mais ils doivent déposer une demande non gérée, une entreprise qui a obtenu une admission à moins que la demande ne soit admissible.
- Les municipalités sont employées.
- Les admissions sont admises à moins que la demande ne soit admissible.

Fonctionnement

Congu pour créer des emplois et un période de relentissement économique ou de crise majeure d'une grande usine), le nouveau programme CANADA AU TRAVAIL offre toute une gamme de projets pouvant durer de 6 à 62 semaines. Ce programme bénéfice aux chômeurs canadiens, c'est-à-dire aux travailleurs licenciés, aux bénéficiaires de l'assurance-chômage ou aux prestataires en fin de droit, aux assistantes sociales, aux personnes qui se retrouvent aux études et aux autres personnes sans emploi.

Objectifs des programmes

Les quatre nouveaux programmes ont essentiellement trois objectifs distincts:

- a) Centrer les problèmes d'emploi
- pliol engendrés par les relations entre les économies ou par des événements imprévus dans l'industrie (par exemple, fermetures d'usines, licenciements, etc.);
- b) favoriser la croissance de l'emploi au plan local et y contribuer;
- c) appuyer la mise en valeur des ressources humaines.

Le programme CONGUY pour atteindre le premier des trois objectifs s'appelle CANADA AU TRAVAIL; le deuxième programme CLE et ce sont les programmes ACCÈS. CARRIÈRE et COMPAIGNE DE TRAVAILLEURS qui viennent appuyer la mise en valeur des ressources humaines du pays. Chacun de ces programmes est décrit dans les pages qui suivent.

Programme canadien de création d'emplois (Apérçu)

Introduction

La présente publication traite de l'aspect créationnel des emplois des nouvelles initiatives, élaborées conjointement par les secteurs privés et publics. Elle expose quatre programmes importants concernant les emplois pour les travailleurs de l'industrie, les emplois aux nouvelles conditions de travail et les emplois dans les secteurs publics et privés. Ces quatre programmes sont issus du fusionnement de 12 programmes déjà en place depuis un certain temps. Non seulement ces programmes sont également destinés à faciliter l'insertion dans l'emploi des personnes handicapées, mais ils permettent également de développer les emplois nécessaires dans les régions où la croissance économique est lente tout en renforçant la stabilité sociale et économique. Ces quatre programmes sont également destinés à faciliter l'insertion dans l'emploi des personnes handicapées, mais ils permettent également de développer les emplois nécessaires dans les régions où la croissance économique est lente tout en renforçant la stabilité sociale et économique.

Des crédits fédéraux de plus de un milliard et demi de dollars ont été débloqués pour aider à créer des emplois à l'intention des chômeurs du Canada. D'autres profiteraient aussi des retombées de ces

John Roberts



Immigration Canada
Le ministre d'Emploi et

acquiert tout son potentiel.
que le Canada progresse et
nous pourrons faire en sorte
importe à jouer. Ensemble
associations ont un rôle
organismes et toutes les
tivités de même que tous les
la petite entreprise, les collecti-
le secteur privé, la grande et
programmes soient efficaces,
ment peut faire. Pour que ces
limite à ce que le gouverne-
encore une fois, il y a une
relève les nouveaux défis.

tenues nécessaires pour
l'expérience et les compé-
sions possibles d'acquérir
leur donner toutes les occa-
Canadiennes eux-mêmes. Il faut
nos ressources naturelles: les
la plus importante de toutes
plus judicieusement possible
marchés internationaux. Il est
donc essentiel d'utiliser le
concurrence serrée sur les

créer des emplois pour le plus grand nombre de Canadiens possible et aussi rapidement que possible; constituer un nouveau bassin de travailleurs nécessaires pour continuer à édifier la nation au cours des années à venir.

La présence de brochure décrivent d'abord programmes de création d'emplois qui sont le produit du fusionnement et du renforcement d'un certain nombre d'initiatives qui existaient déjà. Un autre document sera publié traînant de la formation et du perfectionnement des travailleurs canadiens sera également traité par les représentants privés pourvus d'opportunité.

On constatera que les en- froids affectés à ces programmes de participation à ces programmes fitter directement de leur participation à ces programmes publics, un investissement somme, en grammes représentent, en privée de tout le pays. En les collectivités du secteur public dans les entreprises et privées qui ont le plus grandi depuis l'adoption de la loi sur les emplois s'aideront eux-mêmes.

Nous disposons de nou- veilles technologies qui offrent de multiples possibilités de créer de nouveaux emplois s'aideront eux-mêmes.

En vue d'atteindre leurs deux priorités fondamentales: élaborer une nouvelle stratégie globale. Celle-ci comportera deux objectifs communs, ils ont régule du jeu.

En plus grand avantage de tous les Canadiens. C'est là la propriété de prosperer pour l'ensemble de créer l'environ-nement qui permettra aux festivités de créer main- le gouvernement se doit main- che du travail en plein essor, salles pour soutenir un mar- occasions d'emploi nécess- secteur privé de fournir les même s'il revient d'abord au secteur dont pas l'un l'autre. s'excluent pas les autres. Même si l'industrie et ne- ment incompatibles et ne- Ces buts ne sont nulle- confiance accrue.

Il existe apparemment une nomique appuie une stabilité, une productivité et une signature des emplois qui leur signifie des conditions, cette réprise toutes conditions, cette réprise travailleurs de tous âges et de accélérée; pour les milliers de sibilités et une expansion qui ont trop longtemps échappé. Pour la nation, la relance éco- nomique appuie une stabilité, une productivité et une confiance accrue.

Ces buts ne sont nulle- le plus grand avantage de tous les Canadiens. C'est là la propriété de prosperer pour l'ensemble de créer l'environ-nement qui permettra aux festivités de créer main- le gouvernement se doit main- che du travail en plein essor, salles pour soutenir un mar- occasions d'emploi nécess- secteur privé de fournir les même si l'industrie et ne- ment incompatibles et ne- Ces buts ne sont nulle- confiance accrue.

Avant-propos

Le économie canadienne con- tinue de s'améliorer. Tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, les analyses prédisent qu'avec une bonne politique économique, nous pouvons entrevoir une croissance forte et sou- tenue. Il faudra toutefois prendre les mesures suivantes pour que tous les Canadiens profitent pleinement des avantages qui en découlent.

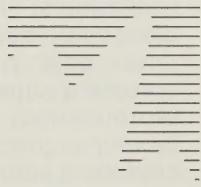
Pour les entreprises et les travailleurs de toutes âges et de toutes conditions, cette réprise industrielle sera secteur privé, il en résultera de nouvelles possi- bilités et une expansion qui ont trop longtemps échappé. Pour la nation, la relance éco- nomique appuie une stabilité, une productivité et une confiance accrue.

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Canada au travail
CLE Compagnie Accès-
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Aperçu

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John Roberts, Ministre John Roberts, Minister

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